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English & Nagadi.

19/8/13.
Chauhan

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
SAVANUR STATE
FOR THE YEAR
1912-1913.

Sávanur, 6th June 1913.

From

LIEUTENANT NAWAB ABDUL MAJID KHAN,
DILAIR JUNG BAHADUR,
Nawáb of Sávanur ;

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
Dhárwár.

My Friend,

I have the honour to present the annual Administration Report of this State for the year ending 31st March 1913 in the form prescribed by Government in their letter No. 2491, dated 9th May 1905, Political Department.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

2. The area of the State is 70 square miles. The population according to the census of 1911 is 17,909 as against 18,446 according to the census of 1901. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of past five years is Rs. 1,35,297-8-2.

3. No tribute of any kind is paid by the State either to the British Government or to any other Native State.

4. I married the eldest daughter of Major the Nawáb Mumtaj-Yar-Uddowla of His Highness the Nizam's Service in September last. The Government were pleased to instal me on the Gadi of my ancestors on the 12th November 1912. During the year His Excellency Lord Sydenham appointed me Honorary Aide-de-Camp on his staff and I was gazetted a Commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Indian Army. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay, has just honoured me by appointing me on his staff as Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

5. My two married sisters continued to be in good health. The youngest may be married by the end of June next. She is in charge of Miss Granger, Lady Superintendent at Bangalore.

6. Both the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent visited Sávanur during the year. Appendix I will show the changes in the personnel of the chief State Officials.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

7. There was no revenue settlement during the year and no alienations or boundary settlement took place.

The extent of assessed waste lands taken up for cultivation was 223 acres and 23 gunthas against 347 acres and 5 gunthas in the previous year.

The Diván did the annual Jamabandi as usual.

8. The following table shows tagái given and recovered during the year:—

Year.			Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1911-12	...	...	580 0 0	1,910 0 0	2,470 0 0
1912-13	...	...	.....	2,287 0 0	2,287 0 0

Nature of advance.	Outstanding balance for previous year.	Due for recovery during the year.	Total.	Recovered during the year.	Balance outstanding.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	126 1 1	3,673 6 1	3,799 7 2	3,679 7 2	120 0 0
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	44 10 5	1,701 9 5	1,746 3 10	1,661 8 0	84 11 10
Total ...	170 11 6	5,374 15 6	5,545 11 0	5,340 14 2	204 11 10

Rs. 2,500 were provided in the budget for tagái and Rs. 2,287 were utilized. The outstanding balance has been fully recovered.

9. The revenue demand for the year including suspensions was Rs. 68,807-5-8. The collections came to Rs. 68,514-13-8. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 292-8-0.

The coercive measures adopted for the recovery of land revenue were 55 notices of demand and 5 cases of forfeiture and sale of landed property as against 64 and *nil* respectively of the last year.

10. The marginally noted figures will indicate the extent of the area under cultivation during the previous year and the year under report.

11. The Diván decided 84 heirship inquiry cases and 15 assistance cases during the year.

12. Ten Watan appointments were made during the year by the Diván.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

13. The laws and rules in force in the Sávanur State are the same as those in force in British Territory, as will be seen from Appendix II.

Military Force.

14. The State maintains no Military Force. Appendix III is, therefore, blank.

Police.

15. There were several changes in the constitution of the Police Force. The number of the Police Force was raised from 45 to 49. A post of an additional Jamadar was created. The post of a Drill Havaldar was found unnecessary and was, therefore, abolished. A Naik and two Constables have been sent to Dhárwár Police Head-quarters for being trained as Drill instructors.

The Sub-Inspector is the only officer whose services have been lent to the State by the British Government. One of the Jamadars, some of the Head Constables and most of the Constables are local men.

There are 20 muzzle loading rifles of the old pattern with which the force is armed. It is absolutely necessary in my opinion that the force should have some Martini Henry rifles for treasury and other guard duties. I have already approached Government on the subject.

16. The force is adequate. I have made special efforts to recruit a better class of men, literate and outsiders, as far as possible, but it was found difficult to induce such men for enlistment in the State service as there are prospects neither of rapid promotion nor of pension. But I am seriously thinking of starting a Provident Fund for the State Police to make the service more attractive.

17. It will be seen from Appendices V and VI that the number of cognizable cases decreased during the year by 7. There was a case of theft which still remains undetected. The percentage of convictions was 81.8 as against 76.4 and the percentage of recovery of property was 47.7 as against 71.6 of the last year. The decrease in the percentage of the recovery of property is due to the undetected theft case above referred to. If the percentage of the recovery of property is less satisfactory, the percentage of convictions was more satisfactory than in the last year.

18. The number of the police force increased during the year by 4. The cost of the force increased by Rs. 920-1-4.

The ratio of police to population and area during the year is one police for a population of 365 and 1.4 square miles respectively. Appendices IV, V and VI will show that there are more literate men in the force than last year and will furnish all the particulars as regards the working of the Police.

19. There are 23 Watandar Police Pátils and 2 stipendiary for 25 villages of the State. None of them exercised powers under the Village Police Act.

Criminal Justice.

20. There was a change in the number of Courts during the year. The Diván was District Magistrate. The Head Karkun, Second Class Magistrate and my Chitnis exercised the powers of a Third-Class Magistrate. The District Magistrate hears appeals from the two lower Courts. The Political Agent and I together hear appeals from the Court of the District Magistrate.

21. The District Magistrate tried and disposed of 30 cases against 42 last year and the Third Class Magistrate 42 cases against 11 last year. The Second Class Magistrate tried 13 cases from December 1912. Seventy-five persons were brought to trial before the District Magistrate as against 87 last year; 15 were convicted and 60 discharged or acquitted; and none committed to the Sessions Court.

Nineteen persons were brought to trial before the Second Class Magistrate; 7 of them were convicted; and 12 discharged or acquitted.

Eighty-one persons were brought to trial before the Third Class Magistrate as against 16 last year; 44 of them were convicted; and 37 discharged or acquitted.

There were four appeals from the Court of the District Magistrate to the Court of the Sessions Judge and there was only one appeal from the Court of the Sub-Magistrate to that of the District Magistrate.

22. Eight persons were dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these five were bound over for good behaviour and two were discharged and one remained pending trial at the end of the year.

Civil Justice.

23. There is only one Civil Court in the State, viz., that of the Diván and Sub-Judge, First Class. The Political Agent and I together as District Judge hear appeals from the Sub-Judge.

24. The total number of suits on the file, including the previous balance, was 45, of which 15 were disposed of during the year. There were 30 decrees on the file for execution, of which 13 were disposed of. The total number of miscellaneous applications including the balance were 3, of which 2 were disposed of during the year. The average duration of suits and the execution of decrees during the year was 5 months and 19 days and 4 months and 26 days as against 8 months and 24 days and 5 months and 12 days respectively last year.

25. The following table shows the number and value of the landed property and money suits during the past and present years :—

Nature of suits.	1911-1912.			1912-1913.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
1. Landed property suits ...	3	336	0 0	1	4,065	0 0
2. Money bonds ...	28	4,745	1 8	21	4,785	1 9
3. Other suits ...	...	.....		1	285	0 0
Total ...	31	5,081	1 8	23	9,085	1 9

26. There was only one appeal from the Court of the Sub-Judge to that of the Political Agent and District Judge and it was disposed of during the year, the result being in the confirmation of the lower Court's decision. The average duration of an appeal during the year was 20 days as against 3 months and 10 days in the previous year.

There was one appeal to Government in the Political Department from the Court of the District Judge which remained pending decision at the end of the year.

27. The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act has been in force since 1910. The following table shows the names of Conciliators along with their work :—

Name of Conciliators.	Number of applications on the file.						Remarks.	
	Opening balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of		Struck off the file on account of the absence of the applicants.		Balance at the end of the year.
				By concilia- tion.	By grant of certificates.			
1. Diván and Sub-Judge (<i>ex-officio</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sardar Mahbub Ali- khan valed Akber- khansaheb Biradar Nawab ...	1	85	86	5	25	4	2	
3. Mr. Raghurama- charya Bodhara- charya Raichur ...	12	42	54	3	28	4	19	
Total during the year ...	13	77	90	8	53	8	21	
Total last year ...	13	85	98	24	57	...	13	

28. The Diván exercised the powers under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act and decided five cases during the year.

Extradition.

29. Processes of all kinds, Civil, Revenue and Criminal, were reciprocally served by the Sávanur State on the one hand and the adjoining British Districts and other Native States on the other.

The reciprocity in the matter of the recovery of land-revenue and other dues and of the extradition and mutual surrender of accused between this State and the British Districts have been sanctioned by Government and the question of the same between this State and some of the Native States of the Southern Mahratta Country is under contemplation.

Prison.

30. There is a jail at Sávanur consisting of five cells for the confinement of convicts and under-trial prisoners and of a separate cook-room. The building is in good condition.

During the year 15 convicts and 24 under-trial prisoners were admitted in the jail. The health of the prisoners was good. The treatment of prisoners is regulated by the same rules that are maintained in British jails. After my installation the Sub-Assistant Surgeon was appointed Superintendent of the jail and a separate kárkun was appointed to do the jailor's work under him. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon has taken keen interest in his new duties and worked to my satisfaction. There is a jail committee that holds quarterly meetings, the Superintendent being the Chairman. There was no casualty amongst the prisoners during the year. A small piece of garden-land has been attached to the jail and though at present there is nothing worth mentioning in the garden, in time it is hoped that it will be a source of income to the jail.

Registration.

31. Two hundred and sixteen documents of all kinds were received and registered during the year under report.

Their value was Rs. 64,522-3-0 and the fees realised were Rs. 368-8-0. The expenditure on account of the Department was Rs. 75-0-3, the net profits to the State being Rs. 293-7-9. The duties of the Sub-Registrar are performed by a kárkun of the Diván's Office, the Diván exercising the powers of the District Registrar.

Municipal Administration.

32. The only Municipality that exists at Sávanur consisted of 8 nominated and 4 elected Councillors. The Diván was the Vice-President and Chairman and the Assistant Political Agent was the President up to 12th November after which I have been the President. The Municipality held four quarterly meetings and four special meetings during the year. The average attendance at these meetings was respectively 9 and 8. The income of the Municipality was Rs. 6,016-14-2. An effort has been made this year to repay the debt due to the State as soon as possible by raising the amount of instalment so that the Municipality should be free from liability in less number of years. The buildings of the Municipality are in good condition. The Municipality is responsible for the sanitation of the town.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

33. The total rainfall during the year was 34·47 inches as against 21·42 last year. The average fall for the last five years is 26·8. The average outturn of crops in annas is given below, 12 annas being taken to represent the normal outturn:—

			1911-12.	1912-13.
Rice	...	...	1	10
Jowári	...	...	8	8
Gram	...	...	2	4
Tur	...	...	4	4
Kulthi	...	...	4	6
Wheat	...	...	4	6
Cotton (exotic)	...	...	6	10
Do. (indigenous)	...	...	6	10

The season was very satisfactory.

WAGES AND LABOUR.

Prices and Food-grains.

34. The rates of wages during the year for men, women and children were annas 5, 4 and 3 respectively. Appendix XVIII gives the prices of staple food-grains.

Forest.

35. There is a forest at Mulkeri, a village of the State. The proceeds from the sale of grazing and bamboos in the forest were Rs. 299-9-8 and the cost of conservation was Rs. 154-6-0.

Trade and Manufacture.

36. There is no trade worth mentioning in the State limits. The only sort of industry that is carried on consists in weaving coarse cloths, blankets, Sárís and Khans, the chief exports being cotton and Pan leaves.

Public Works.

37. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 9,589-1-11 as against Rs. 12,642 last year. The details are given in Appendix XIX. The staff has been considerably reduced and is now practically the same as that of a taluka of the British district. It is difficult for a layman like me to promptly check the estimates, etc., but, whenever possible, I have consulted the Executive Engineer of Dhárwár whose advice and help were most useful to me, and I take this opportunity of recording my thanks for his ungrudging assistance.

Post and Telegraph Office.

38. There is now a combined post and telegraph office at Sávanur. The need of a telegraph office was long felt by the public and it has been most useful to us all. The telegraph office did good business during the year.

Mint.

39. There is no mint at Sávanur.

General condition of the State and the people.

40. The general condition of the State was very satisfactory. Its financial position is sound. The State has modest saving which has been invested in :—

(a) Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 1,70,100 including Rs. 78,000 as Famine Insurance Fund.

(b) Loan to Khanjadas, etc., on the security of their cash allowance and landed property, Rs. 32,804-2-2.

(c) Takávi advances amounting to Rs. 8,703-7-5, and

(d) Loan of Rs. 75,000 to Sardar Mahabub Alli Khan for the erection of a Cotton Press at Sávanur.

The season was favourable; the rainfall was sufficient; the condition of the people, who are mostly agricultural, was good; the people in the villages are peaceful and law-abiding; in Sávanur itself, except for a handful of men, the people are quiet; the public health was satisfactory; the water-supply for people and cattle was sufficient; labour was dear; there were 656 births and 479 deaths as against 742 and 1,315 respectively last year; the birth and death rates per mille were 36 and 27 as against 42 and 73 last year; the condition of the agricultural stock was on the whole satisfactory; the number of cattle increased as will be seen from Appendix XX.

A pressing factory is being erected by Sardar Mahabub Alli Khan who has been given a loan of Rs. 75,000 by the State for the erection of the press.

With great care and after proper enquiries into the financial position of the said Sardar, the loan was given on the security of all his immoveable property situated in Hubli and Sávanur. This press is bound to attract more cotton to the Sávanur market and increase the importance of the town. I have great hopes that this business will pay and add materially to the prosperity of Sávanur. At all events, it is a gain and a great convenience to the rayats who not only save the trouble of going to and returning from Hubli which takes practically a week, but save the cart hire to Hubli, which is not small considering the great quantity of cotton carried to Hubli by the people of the Sávanur State and the adjoining British villages. It was hoped that the press would work this year, but during the cotton picking season the wages were so high and the demand for labour so great, that for the want of coolies the work could not be completed.

There was neither emigration nor immigration during the year.

The Ábkári revenue of the State continued to be managed by the British Government. There were 14 Ábkári shops as in the last year. The consumption of toddy and liquor was normal.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

41. Appendix XXII-B will show that the gross revenue of the State for the year is Rs. 2,05,767-12-4 as against Rs. 1,04,558-12-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,60,202-2-1 as against Rs. 1,15,969-9-2.

42. The more important increases and decreases of receipts and expenditure are explained below :—

Receipts.

I.—*Land Revenue*—The increase is due to the collection of suspended land revenue.

Ábkári—The increase is due to the recovery of revenue of past two years during the year.

The increase in the income is chiefly due to the sale of Promissory notes worth Rs. 69,286-10-3.

Expenditure.

II.—*Personal expenses of the Nawab*—The increase is chiefly due to the adjustment of vouchers of the past year.

43. There were arrears amounting to Rs. 7,886-4-9 for recovery from the Khanjadas, etc., on account of loans, of which Rs. 7,253-5-11 were recovered during the year. Very little now remains to be recovered in this item.

44. The State is not in debt.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

45. There is only one dispensary at Sávanur. Appendix XXIII shows the work done by it and the medical aid afforded to the patients. The number of out-door and in-door patients treated in the dispensary was 8,501 and 31 as against 7,822 and 46, the daily average being 108·5 as against 82·3 last year. Out of 8,532 patients treated in the dispensary, 2,007 came from the British adjoining villages as against 1,786 last year. The flooring of the surgical and dispensing hall is being renewed as per suggestion of the Civil Surgeon and the whole building is in good condition. 611 persons were inoculated during the year as against 191 last year. Inoculation is not as popular as it ought to be amongst the public.

46. No special sanitary works were undertaken in the State villages.

47. The following table shows the progress made in vaccination :—

Year.		Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Remarks.
1911-1912	...	761	663	43	55	
1912-1913	...	758	647	45	66	

The late vaccinator, Khuddas Khán, was departmentally dismissed for having employed his nephew (a boy of 16) to vaccinate in the villages in his place. Through the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner I was able to get a qualified candidate in his place who did fairly good work.

48. Both births and deaths decreased during the year as will be seen from Appendix XXIV. The decrease in the number of deaths was chiefly due to the non-appearance of plague. There is a register of vital statistics maintained both in Sávanur and the State villages.

49. No special expenditure was incurred on account of sanitation and registration of births and deaths, as the duties of the latter are done by the village officers as part of their daily duties.

50. The expenditure on vaccination and medical aid was Rs. 365-6-11 and Rs. 2,295-14-8 as against Rs. 446 and Rs. 2,788 respectively last year.

51. Cholera prevailed in five of the State villages including Sávanur itself, to suppress which prompt measures were taken. 42 and 57 deaths occurred from cholera in Sávanur and State villages respectively.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

52. There are four schools in Sávanur town as against five last year, namely :—

- 1 First Grade Anglo Vernacular school.
- 1 Kánarese and Urdu Boys' school.
- 1 Urdu Girls' school.
- 1 Hindu Girls' school.

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4

As in the case with the Urdu Girls' school, there was a separate school for Mahomedan boys which was lately amalgamated with the Kánarese school for the following reasons :—

(a) The standard of teaching in the two schools was different. The V standard of the Urdu school corresponded to the IV standard of the Kánarese school, *i. e.*, a Hindu boy joined the English school after passing his IV standard and the Mahomedan boy after V standard. This meant the loss of one year in the case of the Mahomedan boy.

(b) The difference in the standards was due to the following reasons :—

A Mahomedan boy began Urdu from the I standard and Kánarese from his II standard, whereas by the amalgamated system he starts Kánarese from the I standard and Urdu from his II standard, *i. e.*, *vice versa* of the former system.

(c) The only object in teaching Urdu is that it is the language of the Mahomedans, but in a place like the Dhárwár District it is hardly useful. It is from a sentimental point of view that the Mahomedans learn Urdu. However, even if they begin Urdu in the II standard, they have four years to learn it in the upper standards, whether they continue in the Kánarese school or join the English school. At the same time they do not have the disadvantage of losing a year in their first five years of school life.

The staff of the Urdu school has been retained and is working together with that of the Kánarese school.

The number of schools in the villages was 14 as last year. There is also a class for low caste boys at Sávanur. The total number of boys who attended the school was 1,314 as against 1,230 last year; and the average daily attendance was 941 as against 836 last year.

There are many Mahomedan mosques in the State, the funds of which were not usefully utilized. The funds are controlled by a Panch. I called a meeting of this Panch and the leading Mahomedans and decided that the money hitherto spent on the feeding of "Mushyars, etc.," should be stopped and the money be utilized in giving scholarships to poor Mahomedan boys. The funds thus set apart for the purpose are about Rs. 450. Annually about Rs. 500 used to be spent by the State on Fatya ceremonies and I have arranged that only Rs. 100 should be spent on these ceremonies, just to keep up the sentimental part of it and Rs. 400 should be spent in the scholarship for Mahomedan boys. Thus we have Rs. 850 to spend on the Mahomedan boys annually and though it is not a large sum, it is a good beginning and great encouragement to them.

The State is giving a special scholarship to one of the relations studying at the Elphinstone College.

The Schools were examined by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors of the Dhárwár District. They report that the result of the schools is satisfactory; a trained master is necessary for the Urdu school; the Dhed class is doing well; the school buildings are spacious except in two or three villages. The Inspection reports of some of the schools have not been received as yet.

It is proposed to send one or two teachers for being trained in the college at Dhárwár. A new school has lately been built at Basankop at a cost of about Rs. 1,530 and other schools will be made spacious in due course of time.

The cost incurred by the State on account of Education, both primary and secondary, during the year was Rs. 10,289-4-0 as against Rs. 9,809-1-7 last year, irrespective of the fee income. The increase is due to the annual increments given.

The income of fees was Rs. 2,028-3-6.

Local arrangements have been made for the duties of the Deputy Educational Inspector in the State since the time of my installation. As a few schools had not been inspected at the time of my installation the British Deputy Educational Inspector finished the inspection at my special request.

The standards up to which education is imparted in the several schools are given in Appendix XXV. The State is doing its best to improve educational matters.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

53. There are no printing presses or newspapers in the State limits. The establishment of a library is under contemplation and is receiving my best consideration. It is hoped that by the end of the next year it may be opened.

54. No wild animals and venomous snakes were destroyed and no expenditure was incurred on that account during the year.

55. The State records are up to date and in good order.

56. There were five Sardars excluding myself, one of them was a First Class Sardar (who died on 15th May 1913) and the others Second Class. I regret to say that there is great friction amongst them and there is no such thing as harmony between these gentlemen. This is greatly due to their being uneducated and having no occupation or aim in life. Unfortunately the state of

most of my distant relations is the same; they get a certain amount of cash allowance from the State (the allowance is in some cases hardly sufficient to maintain their family); they do not care to educate themselves or their children and having nothing to do whatever, I am afraid, sometimes unnecessarily interfere in official matters, which is not pleasant. I am trying to get them together and give them something to do if possible. Sardár Abdul Jabar Khán has lately been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Municipality of Sávanur, and I hope he will do well. There has been only one serious case of misconduct amongst the Biradars which has already been reported in my letter No. 15 of 15th January 1913.

57. The anniversary of Their Majesties' Darbár at Delhí of December 1911 was celebrated amongst great rejoicings. The day was observed as a holiday; the town was illuminated; the schools were closed in honour of the occasion; prizes and sweetmeats were distributed to school-children. It is to me a matter of a very great pleasure to bring to the notice of Government the sincere feelings of loyalty of the Sávanur people.

58. There is nothing of a very striking feature in this year's report, but it has been one of steady progress for Sávanur and its people. Changes have been introduced in Judicial, Police and Educational matters and next year's report will show how far they have been successful.

59. Mr. Betgeri, my Chitnis, is the only new man on the staff. His knowledge of the Assistant Political Agent's office was useful to me and he has worked to my satisfaction. The rest of the staff continued to be the same as last year. Most of them have worked well; but I should like to see them take more interest in the welfare of the State and the people.

60. I cannot conclude this report without tendering my sincere thanks to you for your kind help and advice which has guided me in the first year of my administration. It alleviates me a good deal in administrating the State by having your warm support and kind advice which you have always extended to me. I feel that we can do but little without the help of Political Officers like you and it is a great encouragement to me to know that I have not only a sympathetic Political Agent but a real friend of the State, my family and myself.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your sincere friend,

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Lt.,

*Nawáb.

No. 4191 of 1913.

Dhárwár, 18th June 1913.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

2. The Nawáb's first administration report is a businesslike document and deals briefly but adequately with all branches of the administration. The year was a busy one for the Nawáb, and included several interesting events which are duly recorded. The personal marks of recognition received by him must be a source of gratification to those associated with his minority and of encouragement to him for the future. The birth of a son and heir at the end of May is an auspicious event that may be noted. The marriage of his youngest sister has been unavoidably postponed from time to time, but will, it is hoped, take place within the next month or so.

3. The season was a prosperous one and the figures of land-revenue collections are satisfactory. The area under cultivation increased by 200 acres.

4. The condition of the Police was satisfactory. The arrangements made for training in drill are sensible and economical and the idea of starting a Provident Fund is good. If it materialises, the results will be interesting. The figures showing the results of working are satisfactory and the amount of crime was very small.

5. The arrangements for administration of Criminal justice have worked well. Civil justice received proper attention and the reduction in the duration of suits and executions is commendable.

6. The Jail arrangements reported are judicious and show that the Nawáb is giving his personal attention to this important matter. His taking up the duties of President of the Municipality and his personal control of public works afford similar indications.

7. The details given of the general condition of the State and the people are interesting and show a satisfactory state of affairs. The financial position is sound. The loan of Rs. 75,000 to a Khanjada for the erection of a cotton press shows considerable enterprise. The Political Agent did not feel justified in advancing the amount during the minority. But the Nawáb sought the advice of those competent to give it before making the loan which is well secured. If the enterprise succeeds, it will undoubtedly be of great value to the State and ryots of surrounding British villages. As hinted in the report old factions and jealousies are not extinct. But when the Nawáb has a house in which he can reside in health and comfort and is consequently in a position to spend a substantial portion of his time among his own people, matters are certain to improve.

8. Revenue and Finance.—The revenue of the year was swollen by recoveries of suspended land-revenue, recovery of two years of A'bkári revenue, and sale proceeds of promissory notes. On the expenditure side, the increases are mostly due to inevitable expenditure in connection with the Nawáb's installation and marriage and the settling of bills for the previous year in connection with the Delhi Durbár. In other directions expenditure was reasonable and suited to the necessities of the State.

9. Education has received much personal attention. The amalgamation of the Kánarese and Urdu Schools is a sensible and progressive step and affords an example which Mahomedans elsewhere would do well to follow. The same remark applies to the arrangements which the Nawáb has been able to make, with the approval of the local Mahomedan community for the use of mosque and State funds, hitherto wasted on feeding and ceremonies, in advancing the cause of education.

10. Altogether the Nawáb is in a position to give a satisfactory account of his first year of administration. He has set to work in earnest and given a full measure of personal attention to affairs of State. The somewhat sordid quarrels of the Biradars are a matter for regret, but the most likely remedy has been indicated above. The Nawáb has maintained the fullest and most intimate communication with the Political Agent and sought his advice in all matters of delicacy or difficulty.

E. MACONCHIE,
Political Agent, Sávanur.